

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 28 AUGUST

HK301038 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Kunming yesterday. Yesterday morning's full meeting unanimously adopted the decision on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, major households, and economic associations in the rural areas, the decision on extending the period for handling serious and complicated criminal cases, and the namelist of appointments and removals.

Yan Yiquan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over yesterday morning's full meeting. Attending the meeting were Liu Minghui, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, and Wang Shichao, vice chairmen. Attending the full meeting as nonvoting delegates were Li Zhengyou, vice governor; Wang Qiming, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; (Li Lingge), deputy procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate; committee members or advisers of the Legal System Committee and the Finance and Economic Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; responsible persons of departments concerned at the provincial level; and responsible persons of all city and autonomous prefectural people's congress standing committees or prefectural people's congress work liaison groups.

On the basis of the circular of the General Office of the State Council on the titles of posts of responsible persons of local audit organs at all levels and of Governor Pu Chaozhu's suggestions, the meeting adopted a decision appointing (Xu Feng), chief auditor of the Yunnan Provincial Audit Bureau, to be director of the Yunnan Provincial Audit Bureau.

CSO: 4005/871

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### YUNNAN TRAINS LAWYERS OF MINORITY NATIONALITIES

OW050831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Kunming, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--More than 50 lawyers from minority nationalities have been trained since 1981 in Yunnan Province, southwest China, according to local officials.

These minority lawyers, making up 16 percent of all local legal experts, come from nationalities such as Bai, Naxi, Zhuang, Va, Lisu, Miao, Tibetan, Mongolian, Bouyei, Sui, Yao, Dai, Jingpo and Achang.

Yunnan has 24 minority nationalities, with a total population of more than 10 million. In old China, all criminal and civil cases were judged by tribal chiefs.

The province began to train minority lawyers in remote areas in 1982, and since then legal advice offices have been set up in every county, and training courses have started at provincial and prefectural levels.

Xian Qiuqin, the first woman lawyer of Dai nationality, is fluent in the Han and Dai languages. She has defended alleged spies, smugglers and traffickers.

Last year a man of Han nationality was on trial on a charge of murder. After thorough study of the case and investigation, she got the judge to reduce the charge to manslaughter, and he was sentenced to 7 year's imprisonment by the court, in line with Article 134 of the criminal law.

CSO: 4000/447

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE REFORMS CADRE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HK060623 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Recently, the CPC Committee of Qiannan Bouyei-Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture has approved a report of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee organization department on reforming the system of cadre management. It has decided to implement the new cadre management system starting from September.

The new cadre management system adopts the method of managing workers post by post, and taking responsibilities level upon level. Thus, this decentralizes the power of cadre management to the front, narrows the scope of cadre management of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee, and expands the personnel management power of organizations at the lower level.

In principle, the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee only manages the four transformations of leading groups at county and city levels; heads and deputy heads of various departments, committees, offices, bureaus directly under the autonomous prefectural authorities; and the third echelon of the above-mentioned posts. The practice of its supervising the heads and deputy heads of enterprises and institutions at township level, and cadres at district level as the personnel at the lower level is the way in which it integrates the management of undertakings with personnel management. On the basis of managing in a smaller scope and doing well in the work, it strives to do it in a lively way.

On managing cadres of enterprises and institutions, it will still act in accordance with relevant regulations of the state, and will give them greater decision-making power, so as to promote development in undertakings.

All unit leaders who are recruited, offer their services, and are employed on contract terms with the approval of responsible departments at the upper level will share the same treatment during their office terms as other cadres at the same level.

After reforming the cadres management system, the main function of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee organization department will be to assist the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee to supervise cadres directly under the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee, as well as the

third echelon of these cadres. Also, the organization department will be responsible for inspecting and rectifying cadres of organizations at the lower level which are in charge of appointments and dismissals. It is also responsible for readjusting them in a comprehensive way. In addition, the organization department should carry out investigation and research on the new situation, new problems, and new experience which have resulted from the implementation of the party's principles and policies on cadre work in the autonomous prefecture. It should act in a bold way, and give impetus to the reform of the cadre system.

The autonomous prefectural CPC Committee urges all party organizations at various levels to promptly make decisions on their own scope of cadre management, to establish a corresponding cadre management system, to improve their efficiency and the quality of work, and to remove at any time the incompetent cadres, so as to make the cadre management work conform in a better way to the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/871



## SOUTHWEST REGION

### GUIZHOU CONVENES CADRE MANAGEMENT MEETING

HK070157 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 September, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting of responsible comrades in charge of cadre work and cadre section chiefs in the provincial organs. Li Jifeng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, delivered a report on management at different levels and responsibility at different layers in doing a good job of cadre management work.

Li Jifeng said: To suit the situation of reform of the economic setup and opening up to the world, in accordance with the spirit of the central do instructions, the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department has revised the table of professional titles of cadres under the provincial CPC Committee's management, and this revision has been discussed and approved by the committee. He gave three views on relevant issues.

1. It is necessary to fully understand the importance of reforming the cadre management setup and delegating cadre management jurisdiction to lower levels.
2. Set titles and responsibilities layer by layer and do a good job in cadre management work. In this respect, we must pay full attention to the fact that it is essential to persist in the principle of four transformations of the cadre force in selecting, promoting, and employing cadres. We must establish a new concept of employing people, that is, we should employ those who can create a new situation and make the people rich, and give free rein to selecting, promoting, and employing talented people who are bold in carrying out reforms. No person of three categories can enter the leadership groups. Mediocrities who are deficient in both ability and political integrity and fail to uphold party principles cannot be promoted.

We must pay particular attention to promoting minority nationality cadres, women cadres, and nonparty cadres. At the same time we must strengthen the building of the leadership groups in enterprises, institutes of higher education, and scientific research organs. The criteria for leading cadres

in these units are somewhat different from those for party and government cadres, since the demands on them in respect of education and professional competence are higher. We must also strengthen the building of the third echelon and establish a reserve cadre system. The building of the third echelon is an important content of party rectification. We will have still greater initiative in cadre work if the building of the third echelon is done well.

3. Strengthen the building of the organization departments themselves.

During the meeting (Li Peishu), deputy director of the Organization Department, outlined specific arrangements for how to further grasp the building of the third echelon in the course of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN INSPECTS FIRE AT MEDICAL COLLEGE

SK080332 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] On the morning of 7 September, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Chen Lei, governor of the province, went to the Heilongjiang College of Traditional Chinese Medicine to inspect the scene of a fire and expressed sympathy and solicitude for all teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers.

The fire broke out at this college on 6 September and burned down the foreign languages teaching and research section, the medical history teaching and research section, three residential rooms on the fourth floor, the reading room on the third floor, and the roof on the right side of the fourth floor.

After hearing the report by a leader of this college, Li Lian and Chen Lei set forth three instructions:

1. Efforts should be made to rapidly investigate the cause of the fire, ascertain the facts and find out who is to blame for this accident.
2. Efforts should be made to put the destroyed facilities in order, and rapidly return activities teaching work to normal.
3. The repair and restoration work should be completed before winter.

On hearing that the nine families residing on the fourth floor have not yet moved out, Li Lian said: Mixing the office rooms and residential houses up is very unsafe. This must be solved through the concerted efforts of various departments.

CSO: 4005/854

## NORTHEAST REGION

### XU SHAOFU DISCUSSES BUILDING THIRD ECHELON

SK061223 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] On the evening of 5 September, at the telephone conference held by the Organizational Department of the provincial CPC Committee, Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed the necessity of strengthening leadership over the building of the third echelon in the course of carrying out party rectification.

He said: Building the third echelon is a matter of prime importance with which the CPC Central Committee is much concerned. Comrade Xiaoping and Chen Yun have made important speeches on many occasions. Leading comrades at all levels must penetratingly study, profoundly comprehend, and fully understand the important strategic significance of building the third echelon, really strengthen leadership in this regard, and accelerate the building of the third echelon.

Comrade Xu Shaofu stressed: The period of party rectification is a time that offers an extremely good opportunity for building the third echelon, and the building of the third echelon is an important component of party rectification. Success or failure in the building of the third echelon should be regarded as an important criterion for judging whether we have done a good job in party rectification. For this reason, he called on CPC committees and leading party groups of various departments in various localities to strengthen their leadership over the building of the third echelon in the course of exercising leadership over party rectification work, to seek talented people while conducting party rectification, to draw up namelists for the third echelon, and to evaluate the third echelon by way of party rectification. Those people who have made serious mistakes and who will probably be listed as being among the three types of persons should never be entered on the namelists of the third echelon. We should consciously allow reserve cadres to participate in party rectification work, entrust tasks to them, heighten their ability to understand and solve problems, and educate, train, and improve the third echelon through party rectification.

At the conference, Shang Wen, director of the organizational department of the provincial CPC Committee, summed up the basic situation of the province regarding building the third echelon in the preceding stage in line with the opinions of the provincial CPC Committee, and made arrangements for the work in the next stage. Listening to this telephone conference were leading comrades in charge of cadre work from various city CPC committees and various provincial-level departments.



## NORTHEAST REGION

### GANSU OFFICIAL ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK070705 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] On the eve of the coming national day, Gansu Province will launch a new high tide of learning from Sanming City and making breakthroughs in three aspects to greet the festival, thus pushing the drive of the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities to a new stage. This was proposed by Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial committee for promoting the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities, at a work conference of the Lanzhou area on the building of spiritual civilization, which concluded today.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Bing pointed out: The 12th CPC National Congress put forward the strategic principle that while working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. Our province has made remarkable achievements in the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities. This has given a great impetus to the great cause of building the four modernizations and making Gansu rich and powerful.

Referring to future plans for promoting the five stresses, four beauties and three loves activities, Comrade Liu Bing noted: The focus of reforms has now been shifted from rural areas to urban areas. This has set higher demands on the building of both material and spiritual civilization in urban areas. We hope that all local authorities will make a success of the rush job in this field in March, July, the national day, the new year day and the spring festival of every year. To this end, Comrade Liu Bing put forward requirements in five aspects:

1. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously carry out the strategic principle of building both material and spiritual civilization simultaneously so that party and government organs, and the army and the people will work together to build spiritual civilization.
2. While mapping out strategic plans for economic development, party committees and governments at all levels should also work out an overall plan for the building of the two civilizations in urban areas in line with local conditions.

3. We must adhere to the principle that the people's cities should be built and administered by themselves so as to develop in depth the building of spiritual civilization in urban areas.

4. On the eve of the coming national day, the province will launch a new high tide of learning from the advanced and making breakthroughs in three aspects to greet the festival.

5. Party committees and governments at various levels should give more leadership to the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities and establish leading organizations for promoting the drive at various levels. And all local authorities should include outlays for promoting the drive in their local financial budgets.

CSO: 4005/871

## NORTHEAST REGION

### KANG SHIEN ATTENDS DAQING WORK APPRAISAL

SK250745 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The work results scored by the Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau, Heilongjiang Province, in thoroughly consolidating enterprises have been approved as qualified. On 22 August, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the provincial people's government sponsored a meeting in Daqing City on the acceptance of the bureau's work results. Minister Tang Ke, on behalf of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, presented the certificate of inspection to the Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau.

The bureau began its work of consolidating subordinated enterprises in 1982. The leading body has been readjusted by reducing its number of secretaries and deputy secretaries of the bureau CPC Committee and of directors and deputy directors of the bureau from 21 persons to 12 persons. The bureau lowers the average age of these personnel from 51.2 years to 49.3 years. Of these personnel, 10 have a college education, 6 are engineers, and 4 are senior engineers.

Since 1982, on the basis of enforcing the management systems of personal responsibility in the past, the bureau has established or improved economic responsibility systems, basically bringing about a criss-cross management network in which the combination of duty, power, and interest has been formed, and effectively upgrading the managerial level among enterprises and markedly increasing economic returns. During the January-July period this year, the bureau surpassed the total industrial output value of the corresponding 1983 period by 2.5 percent and realized 1,346.77 million yuan of taxes and profits, a more than 10 million yuan increase over the figure of the corresponding 1983 period. The output of crude oil maintains a steady increase, and is expected to reach more than 53.3 million tons by the end of 1984.

Kang Shien, state councilor, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Gong Benyan, vice governor of the province, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government, delivered a congratulatory speech.

CSO: 4005/854

## NORTHEAST REGION

### PARTY RECTIFICATION UNITS HOLD REPORT MEETING

SK280715 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] At a report meeting of provincial-level party rectification units held on 25 August, Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy leader of the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission, noted: At present, the first group of party rectification units should deeply study and implement the document No 9 of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission and carry out rectification and correction work with high standards and good quality.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng stressed: This work involves arduous tasks and great difficulties. Leaders at all levels should pay great attention to it and should not use reform to replace all rectification and correction work. They should not have a mood of relaxation. Party organs of all units should solve their problems of rectification and correction one after another. In addition, they should be determined to concentrate their efforts on resolutely investigating and handling serious problems of abusing one's power to seek personal gains and of bureaucratism. The key to conscientiously investigating and handling these problems lies in the understanding, determination, and thinking of leaders. Some feared that they might suffer losses if they took the lead in handling cases, while others feared that they might hurt people's feelings. Still others even tried to find an excuse for erring persons to exonerate their guilt and blame. These problems manifest not only the wrong understanding of the people, but also their poor party spirit, and their weak and lax state of leadership. Leading bodies of units with such problems should conduct criticism and self-criticism in order to enhance their fighting strength. The CPC committees and party groups as well as the principal responsible persons should be called to account in line with the stipulations of the document No 9 of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission if they fail to solve such problems in their units.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng also set forth demands of conducting education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, and of doing a good job in eliminating the three types of persons. He also urged the second group of party rectification units to prepare for entering the comparison and examination stage.



NORTHEAST REGION

PROVINCIAL MEETING OF CHIEF PROCURATORS ENDS

SK030252 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial meeting of chief procurators ended recently. It set forth major guidelines stressing the necessity of unswervingly and continuously implementing the principle of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals in accordance with the law and of dealing firm and relentless blows to criminal and economic offenders.

In the past year, our province made marked improvements in its social order through the struggle against criminal offenses. However, we still failed to make fundamental improvement in this field. Achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social order is a complicated and arduous struggle. The meeting stressed that the procuratorial organs at all levels should closely cooperate with other judicial and public security departments to deeply ferret out hidden criminals while not slackening their efforts to deal blows to noticeable and active criminals, fugitive criminals, and escaped criminals; firmly grasp important cases; continue to unswervingly implement the principles of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals in accordance with the law and catching the whole gang in a dragnet; and deal firm and relentless blows to serious criminals.

The meeting also called on the procuratorial organs at all levels to struggle continuously against and to deal blows to serious criminal activities in the economic sphere as well as to uncover untouched corners and areas with an attitude of launching offensives, and to grasp key and appalling cases relentlessly in order to safeguard and promote economic reform.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/854

## NORTHWEST REGION

### WANG ENMAO ATTENDS AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE RALLY

HK051426 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] This morning some 30,000 people of all nationalities in the Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture held a ceremonial rally to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous prefecture. Attending the celebration were Puncog Wangje, vice chairman of the NPC nationalities committee; Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; the delegation of the regional party and government, headed by Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region; and representatives from Haixi Mongol-Zang-Kazak Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province, Aksay Kazak Autonomous County in Gansu Province, all fraternal autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties in the region, the 4th, 7th, 9th, and 10th agricultural divisions of the production and construction corps, and the North Xinjiang Military District.

When (Aburisi Aisang), mayor of Yining City, announced the opening of the rally, several hundred balloons rose to the sky. (Lier Dubaishi), head of the Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, spoke first at the celebration rally. In his speech he reviewed the great achievements in all aspects of work since the autonomous prefecture was founded 30 years ago.

The cable of congratulations from the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council and the cable of congratulations from the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission were read at the rally.

Puncog Wangje spoke at the rally. On behalf of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, he extended warm congratulations to Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture on the great achievements since it was founded 30 years ago. Later, Ismail Amat spoke. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, he extended warm greetings and cordial regards to the rally and the 3 million people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous prefecture. Ismail Amat said: Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture plays an important part in the great cause of exploiting and building Xinjiang. The regional CPC committee and people's government have placed earnest hopes on Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture. It is hoped that in all aspects of work, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture will march at the head of the whole region and will make new and even greater contributions toward invigorating China and making the region prosperous.

A grand parade took place after the rally.

## NORTHWEST REGION

### SHAANXI STIPULATIONS FOR REFORM OF CADRE SYSTEM

HK270936 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 84 p 1

["Stipulations by Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial People's Government on Reforming the Cadre System (6 Aug 1984)"]

[Text] In order to adapt to the new situation in carrying out the socialist modernization program, reforming the economic system, and stepping up the building of the leading groups and the ranks of cadres that have revolutionary thinking, are younger in age, and have acquired specialized professional knowledge, it is imperative at the present stage to further emancipate thinking and overcome "leftist" influence and conservative ideology in conjunction with overall party rectification. It is also necessary to streamline organizations and transfer powers to lower levels and reform the existing cadre system so that cadres will be able to serve still better the general tasks and goals of the party. For this purpose, the following stipulations have been made:

#### I. Transfer the Powers for Management of Cadres

On the basis of the principle of "less management and of managing well and flexibly" of the CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at various levels in general are only in a position to manage the party and administrative cadres in the units of a lower level. Provincial CPC committees can only manage the departments, committees, offices and bureaus that are subordinated to provinces, regions, and municipalities and leading cadres and members of leading groups of a few backbone enterprises, major scientific and research units and institutions of higher learning.

The leading cadres and members of the leading groups of the provincial enterprises and units that are not under the management of counties (municipalities and regions) and provincial CPC committees and departmental cadres of various provincial departments must be put respectively under the management of regional CPC committees and provincial management departments, with their appointments and dismissals being reported to provincial submanagement departments for the record.

The management of reserved cadres must be carried out on the basis of the method for managing the cadres of the same level.

The transfer to lower levels of the powers for the management of cadres must be followed by the formation and perfection of the system for checking and supervising cadres' work. Party organizations and organizational departments must take concrete measures to strengthen cadres' work. In addition to doing a good job of examining and checking, training, appointing and dismissing, transferring, awarding and punishing and making arrangements for the cadres of their levels, party organizations and organizational departments must also strengthen the checking and supervision of the implementation of the party organizational line and principles and policies by lower levels, and step up study and investigations so as to discover and solve in time the various problems that will crop up following the transfer of the management powers to lower levels.

The arrangement of leading groups and cadres at various levels must be carried out under the principle of "revolutionary thinking, younger in age, and knowledge and specialized professions" and the new standard of employing people under the new situation. It is also necessary to implement the principle of democratic centralism and mass line and of employing people from various places on the basis of their political integrity and ability; there should be no factionalism while the practice of employing cadres by favouritism should be banned. Efforts must be made to meet the various requirements set by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee for leading groups at various levels in such aspects as political consciousness, age, cultural level and professional structure. Efforts must be made to boldly appoint excellent and young cadres who have good political quality and knowledge and who are full of zeal and good at carrying out reforms and creating new situations. Various levels must carry out the responsibility system for checking and appointing and dismissing cadres. The higher management departments have the right to correct improper appointments and dismissals. The leading cadres and the related staff who have made serious mistakes or formed a faction and damaged cadre policy must bear responsibility and be disciplined.

## II. Abolish Lifelong Tenure for Leading Positions

It is imperative to firmly implement the decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the system for cadres' resignation as well as retirement. When cadres have reached resignation and retirement age, they must complete procedures so that they will be able to resign or retire in due time, with the exception of those who have been allowed by organizations to continue with their work. Those who can no longer carry out their daily work because of their health condition must be allowed to resign or retire even though they are yet to reach resignation or retirement age.

In principle, the new leading cadres who are promoted after structural reform will enjoy treatment at the level of their new positions; and when they are demoted, they can no longer enjoy the treatment of their original high positions. The leading cadres who have been demoted or dismissed because of their serious mistakes and incompetence cannot be appointed



to other positions and enjoy treatment at the same level as that of previous posts; nor can they be included in the management of the cadres of the same level.

### III. Implement Flexible Employment System

Incompetent cadres must work as workers and those with bad behavior can resign. They must also be allowed to return to rural areas to work as peasants or engage in other business.

County (municipal or regional) organizations (including villages, towns, and neighborhoods) may, on the basis of the number of their naturally decreased staff and according to the four requirements of cadres that include revolutionary thinking, younger age and knowhow and specialized profession, introduce various forms of contracts to selectively employ fine cadres from enterprises and specialized households and various forms of economic united bodies and individual households. These cadres may also be appointed to leading positions through election and examination by organizations. But this practice cannot be used for the cadres who are recruited from among university and college graduates.

Enterprises are permitted to resort to various contracts and selectively employ cadres from among graduates from vocational colleges, television colleges, evening schools, correspondence universities and polytechnic schools and other fine elements (including workers) with at least senior secondary school cultural level or those who have reached a cultural level equivalent to senior secondary school and polytechnic school or a level of specialization through other regular training or self-study. The age of those recruited in general must be kept at around 30 years old, with a certain relaxation for particularly fine cadres.

All the cadres that have been recruited from among workers on the basis of contracts must enjoy the same treatment as the cadres of the same level during their term of office. The registered permanent residence of the cadres that have been recruited from among peasants on the basis of contracts will not be shifted from rural areas during their term of office (their grain ration is covered by the state), their private plots will remain unchanged and they will enjoy treatment like cadres of the same level. All cadres who are recruited through contracts can be dismissed during their term of office if they do not behave well. Following the expiration of contracts, those who are competent may continue their contracts after examination. Those who are incompetent must return to their original posts.

Provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus and regional (municipal) party and administrative organizations may, within the limit of the number of their staff, employ cadres from lower levels or other departments who are up to requirements, on the basis of contracts and regular rotation, with the best being able to be employed for a longer period. All units in Xian can transfer their cadres of their own accord

as long as the number of cadres is within the set limit; but this transfer must be approved by organizational and personnel departments. The cadres that are employed from other cities must get approval from organizational and personnel departments.

#### IV. Step Up Democratic Supervision of Cadres

It is necessary to fully follow the mass line in promoting cadres and combine checking by organizations with recommendation by the masses. The places and units that should carry out democratic election must regularly do so on the basis of party constitution and rules, election law, organizational law and related stipulations by the CPC Central Committee.

Party and administrative organs and enterprises and units must check the behaviour and achievements of cadres in conjunction with checking the situation of the implementation of the position responsibility system. Discussions must be carried out to democratically appraise cadres regularly. The results of checking and appraisal must be included in cadres' records as a reference for promotion and demotion. In addition, spiritual and material awards and punishments must be carried out under the principle of awarding the best and punishing the bad. During the democratic appraisal, the method of a vote of confidence can also be introduced to demonstrate the degree of confidence of the masses in leading cadres.

The management departments must conscientiously check those cadres who have a vote of confidence of less than 50 percent and dismiss those who are really incompetent.

#### V. Expand the Right of Enterprises and Scientific Research and Design Units Over the Management of Cadres

The factory directors (institute directors and managers, the same below) of enterprises and scientific research and design units must be appointed by higher management departments on the basis of the "Temporary Stipulations on Further Expanding the Decisionmaking Powers of State Enterprises" issued by the State Council and the "Opinions on the Current Reorganization of the Research Institutes of Natural Sciences" approved by the State Council. The posts of factory-level administrative deputy positions will be nominated by factory directors and approved by higher management departments. Factory directors are in a position to appoint and dismiss cadres of medium level in the factories. The enterprises that have the necessary conditions can, on the basis of doing a good job of enterprise reorganization, gradually expand the democratic right of workers and staff members in electing and dismissing factory directors.

Factory directors must follow the mass line in the process of nominating candidates for factory-level administrative deputy positions and appointing and dismissing medium-level administrative cadres, coupled with conscientious checking by the cadres department and opinions from party committees. And when there are divergent views on the opinions of party committees, the decision about medium-level cadres will be made by factory directors. In

the case of factory-level administrative deputy positions, reports must be handed to higher management departments that will make the final decision on the basis of checking.

The reserved administrative leading cadres for enterprises and scientific research and design units will be nominated by factory directors and institute directors after checks are made by cadres' departments coupled with the opinions of party committees and the reports that will be submitted to higher management departments for approval.

The above-mentioned methods are applicable for the management of cadres in institutions of higher learning.

#### VI. Set up the System for Exchange of Leading Cadres in Different Places

Exchange of leading cadres in different places mainly involves the leading cadres of party and administrative organs and enterprises above county level. Medium-level cadres of these units and rural and township senior leading cadres can also be appropriately exchanged.

The exchange of leading cadres in different places must start by reforming organizations and reorganizing leading groups during the party rectification so as to gradually form a system and carry out the exchange in a planned way, step by step, and in groups. The elected leading cadres can only be exchanged after they have completed two terms in a position. The leading cadres that have been appointed and that have no definite tenure of office in general can be exchanged after they have held the position for less than 10 years. With regard to the leading cadres that are to be exchanged with other units which are introducing the election system, it is better for them to be transferred to these units one year before the election so that the masses of these units will have the chance to become familiar with them. The exchange of leading cadres must not be excessive so that cadres' situations will remain stable and their work can be carried out continuously. In the process of the exchange, consideration must be given to cadres' abilities so that the cadres that are excess to requirements can be exchanged to make up for a deficiency of cadres to rationalize the structure of leading groups. The method of exchanging in rotation can also be introduced between party and administrative departments and enterprises or between different trades so as to help cadres broaden their vision and train their working capacity in an overall way.

The exchange can also be carried out among the leading cadres who are competent or who have no chance to display their advantages in the existing posts. Those cadres who have low morality and are incompetent and who have failed to make achievements after a long period can only be dismissed; they cannot be exchanged.

The exchange of leading cadres can only be carried out on the basis of the cadre management system, with the management departments concerned being responsible for organizing the work. An exchange of leading cadres that involves different regions and trades and with other particular

conditions must be unifiedly carried out by higher departments. In the course of such an exchange, it is imperative to do a good job of ideological work and strengthen organizational discipline; the units that are transferring in and out and the cadres themselves must obey the organizational decision. Those who have made serious mistakes in refusing to obey arrangements must be criticized and educated or, according to the seriousness of the case, may also be subject to disciplinary action. The organizations must take proper measures to solve cadres' difficulties. The grain ration and registered permanent residence of the cadres who are exchanged from Xian and other cities and towns in Shaanxi Province to rural and remote areas need not be transferred from cities if the cadres themselves so require. The dependants of the cadres who do not want to move must be given consideration by the original units of these cadres in such aspects as housing. The cadres that have reached resignation and retirement age or have been working in remote areas for more than 15 years have the right to demand to be accommodated in their original areas.

#### VII. Promote Rational Flow of Scientists and Technicians

In order to meet the needs of construction and fully display the advantages of scientists and technicians, it is necessary to break away from departmental and regional barriers and encourage a rational flow of scientists and technicians. That is, under the premise of guaranteeing the scientific and technical forces that are needed by the state and the key construction projects in the province, it is necessary to channel the talents from the units of various central departments in the province, institutions of higher learning and provincial big enterprises to medium and small enterprises, from big and medium cities to small cities and towns as well as rural areas, from plain areas to hilly regions and from the units with the ownership by the whole people to the units with collective ownership.

The provincial scientific and research units and institutions of higher learning must follow the stipulations of the No 111 Document (1983) of the State Council to set by the definite number of staff so as to gradually determine the ratio between staff and positions, take effective measures to transfer out excessive talent, and employ the talent they need.

When measures are being taken to readjust and transfer scientists and technicians in a planned way, it is also necessary to recruit and transfer them so as to promote the rational flow of talent. If the employing units and the units of the employed have different opinions, the case must be resolved by higher scientific and technical cadre management departments. If the recruited staff are intentionally obstructed from joining the new units, the higher scientific and technical cadre management departments have the right to resort to administrative means and transfer them. The departments must lose no time in transferring those whose jobs bear no relation to what they have learned or to their abilities or who have no chance to display their advantages in units with an excess of talents. It is also imperative to experiment with the method by which scientific and technical cadres have the right to resign in some regions and departments



so as to solve the problem of excessive talent. When such cadres are employed by other units, their length of service will be continued and their wages will remain unchanged. Improper means to aggravate an irrational flow of talent must be opposed.

#### VIII. Improve the Structure of Party and Administrative Organs

Following the development of the reform of the economic system, party and administrative organs must be streamlined and their efficiency must be improved. The structure of various regions, municipalities, counties, provincial departments and various units can be further and properly readjusted and the higher departments concerned have no right to interfere as long as this move is carried out within the limit of the number of organs and staff that has been set during structural reform. During the readjustment, no organs can be set up under the pretext of setting up temporary organs. The organs that have been readjusted must have a definite number of staff.

Some of the surplus staff of various party and administrative organs can be trained to raise their level while some others can be transferred to other units through organizational efforts and the staff themselves must obey the arrangement. Still some others can return to their hometowns and rural areas where, together with peasants, they can develop specialized households or carry out their own businesses in cities and towns. The treatment of this part of staff will be determined by their units, with approval from higher management departments.

CSO: 4005/871

## NORTHWEST REGION

### CONFERENCE ON RETIRED VETERAN CADRES MEETS

HK030240 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] The first provincial conference of retired veteran cadres was in session this morning. The session listened to a report by Xiao Jianguang, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee and leader of the veteran cadres work group under the provincial CPC Committee.

In his work report entitled, the whole party should attach attention to doing a good job in work concerning veteran cadres, and strive for regular cooperation between veteran and new cadres and the replacement of veteran cadres, Comrade Xiao Jianguang recalled the fact that veteran cadres had rendered meritorious services in supporting and building Gansu, and highly praised veteran cadres for recommending the virtuous and the able, and for supporting reform, for being able to work in high or low positions, for serving as official while remaining common people, and for their noble character in maintaining their vigorous revolutionary spirit despite their advancing years.

In reference to the basic tasks of work concerning veteran cadres in the new period, Comrade Xiao Jianguang pointed out: A large number of veteran cadres will retire every year in the near future. The work concerning veteran cadres is arduous and heavy. From now on, it is necessary to grasp work in the following three aspects:

1. The work should take the Central Committee's decision on establishing the retirement system for veteran cadres as the chief content. Political and ideological work among veteran cadres should be strengthened. We should mobilize veteran cadres to make great contributions to the party and the people.
2. The work should focus on implementing the policy of maintaining the political treatment of veteran cadres and improving their living standards. We should continue to do a good job in the settling of and providing personal services for retired veteran cadres.
3. It is necessary to open up more channels to bring into play the role of veteran cadres.

Comrade Xiao Jianguo stressed that the regular cooperation between veteran and new cadres and the replacement of veteran cadres has a direct bearing on the success of the four modernizations, and the future and fate of the party; it is a matter of importance that involves the long-term stability and security of the country. Therefore, new and veteran cadres should respect each other, show concern for each other, support each other, and further strengthen unity and cooperation so as to create a new situation in the work concerning veteran cadres.

CSO: 4005/871

## NORTHWEST REGION

### CIRCULAR ON SETTING UP TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS

HK040917 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Regional CPC Committee and regional people's government recently issued a circular, urging various localities to conscientiously implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on separating government administration from commune management, and establishing township governments. The circular makes the following stipulations in light of the specific conditions of the region:

1. With regard to township size, most townships in our region can be established on the basis of the former communes. However, regarding a small number of communes with huge populations and vast areas, governed by administrative districts, an administrative district can be regarded as a township. If a county is particularly large, districts should be established to meet special requirements. These districts are regarded as agencies of the counties concerned. While setting up townships, we should take active measures to do the work of establishing towns well. In any location of a city people's government, if towns have not been established, efforts must be made to establish towns. In some important market fairs of rural areas and key points along vital lines of communications, towns should be established, provided that they are considerably developed industrially and commercially and have populations of about 2,000, and that towns have appeared in embryonic form. Towns can also be established in big industrial and mining areas and commercial border points with populations of less than 2,000, provided that they have fairly large capacities for handling commodities. In the process of establishing townships, we should follow the circular of the State Council on establishing townships of minority nationalities so as to do well in establishing townships of minority nationalities. Prompt measures should also be taken to restore townships of minority nationalities provided that it is necessary to do so. If townships of minority nationalities should be established, the cities concerned should present specific reports to the regional people's government for approval.

2. The establishment of township people's governments should be linked with electoral work. The authorized size of township people's governments and the number of their working personnel should be restricted. The number of administrative personnel of a township government should not



exceed that of the former commune. The average age of the main cadres of township governments and township CPC committees should be less than 40. They should have an educational level of senior secondary school or above. We should take strict precautions against people of three categories so that they will not be able to sneak into leading bodies.

3. To separate government administration from commune management, we should, first of all, set up township governments, and township CPC committees, in order to promptly arrange a normal sequence of work.

4. In accordance with the stipulations contained in the constitution and the spirit of the circular issued by the central authorities, villagers' committees should be established in light of local conditions to help township people's governments carry out local administrative work, production, and construction well.

5. To separate government administration from commune management, we should regard the establishment of township governments as a matter of primary importance, and as an important reform of far-reaching significance. CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should strengthen leadership in order to truly do the work well.

CSO: 4005/871

## NORTHWEST REGION

### LI XIPU ON REFORM OF EDUCATION IN PARTY SCHOOL

HK041413 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] At a meeting marking the beginning of the fall term of 1984 for the provincial CPC Committee party school, Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: The education reform in the party school should strive to go ahead of the economic reform, so as to better serve the realization of the four transformations of the cadres of our province and the revitalization of the economy of Shaanxi.

This fall, the provincial CPC Committee party school has enrolled students in various types of classes, including theoretical research, political economics, a refresher course in commodity economy, and the second class in cultural studies. The number of new students amounts to 286, and the total number of students currently studying at the school has reached 1,000.

On the morning of 1 September, the provincial CPC Committee party school held a meeting to mark the beginning of the new term. Comrade Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke. Li Xipu said: Persistence in carrying out reform so as to open up a new situation in party school work is an important task faced by the comrades of the party school. There should be a sense of urgency regarding the reform, and concepts in terms of time, education, and talents should be established. The reform of the party school's education must be linked with the urgent need for the four transformations of the cadres of our province, and with the new situation of the development of our economy and the challenge of the new technological revolution, so that the training of talents can go ahead of the economic reform.

Comrade Li Xipu pointed out: Party school education should train a contingent of reformers, leaders, and key members in theory who are of a new type, wise, well-versed in management, brave in devoting themselves to work, staunch, and really competent and learned, so that the students of party school can, after graduation, shoulder their own historical responsibilities with good results.

CSO: 4005/871

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RURAL CPC ORGANIZATIONS

HK300852 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, our province's conference on the work of the basic level organizations in rural areas closed yesterday at Qian County. The conference focused on discussing the issue of strengthening the development of the basic level party organizations in rural areas. In order to meet the demands of the new situation, the conference called on the rural basic level party organizations and their members to do away with the ideology of small-scale peasant economy, educate party members in the spirit of our times and arm them with this, eliminate the remnant evil influence of ultraleftism, vigorously support the peasants who have become rich earlier than others, strictly implement regulations on the regular activities of our party organizations, and improve the methods of administration over our party members. In the township and town enterprises that have been newly set up and where party organizations have not been established or consolidated, we should establish these organizations or consolidate them as soon as possible. The party members who are engaged in individual undertakings without fixed sites and who leave home early and return late should take part in the regular activities of the party organizations when they return to their homeland for rest.

The conference has also called on the organizations to improve the quality of party members, conscientiously recruit party members from among the advanced people in the two kinds of households and one combination, as well as to teach party members to take the lead in turning their households into the two kinds of households, attach importance to intellectual investment, and rely on science to become rich.

CSO: 4005/871

## NORTHWEST REGION

### GANSU HOLDS PROVINCIAL MEETING FOR RETIRED CADRES

HK300933 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The first provincial meeting of representatives of retired cadres opened ceremoniously in Lanzhou this morning. At 0900, when the more than 400 representatives attending the meeting arrived at (Niwozhuang) Auditorium, they were warmly welcomed by more than 100 Young Pioneers with bouquets and music from the band. The meeting began with the solemn national anthem. The representatives first observed 3 minutes silence for veteran comrades who passed away in the course of revolution and construction.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Bing made a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government extending warm congratulations to the meeting. In his speech Liu Bing said: The main tasks of the current meeting are to further study the principles and policies of the Central Committee and State Council on veteran cadres, to sum up and exchange experiences concerning work among veteran cadres, to commend advanced units in work among veteran cadres and advanced collectives and individuals of retired cadres who have made new contributions in the new period, and to mobilize retired cadres to render new meritorious service to the four modernizations.

Attending the meeting today were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, government, CPPCC and Advisory Commission Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Wang Bingxiang, Jia Shijie, Wang Shitai, Ge Shiyong, Guo Hongchao, Chen Xu, and Xiao Jinguang.

CSO: 4005/871



## NORTHWEST REGION

### GANSU RADIO STATION CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HK060515 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Gansu Provincial People's Broadcasting Station held a tea party in the Lanzhou Friendship Hotel this afternoon to mark the 35th anniversary of its establishment. Comrade Fang Yi, who recently inspected work in the province, wrote an inscription for the anniversary: "Clear the way to forge ahead and do a good job in running broadcasting."

(Xie Zhenying), director of the provincial radio and television department, spoke first at the party, introducing the station's achievements over the past 35 years. He thanked the party organizations and all sectors for their support for the station's work.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Bing made a speech. He warmly congratulated the station on its anniversary on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government and greeted all the work personnel of the station. Comrade Liu Bing also put forward sincere hopes on running the station still better.

Huang Luobin, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, also spoke. Li Bin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial military district, delivered a speech of greetings.

Other leading comrades present at the party included Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Jia Zhijie, Wang Zhanchang, Guo Hongtao, Nie Dajiang, Chen Xu, Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, He Jianshan, Ma Pilie, Liu Shu, (Wu Hongbin), (Wang Zhijie), (Yan Shutang), and (Huang Guorui). (Zhang Jintao) and (Sun Qing), responsible persons of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, were also present.

CSO: 4005/871

## NORTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

TELEGRAM TO XINJIANG AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE--To mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council sent a congratulatory telegram to Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture and the Changji Autonomous Prefectural People's Government. The congratulatory telegram reads: Over the past 30 years, the autonomous prefecture has made great achievements in socialist revolution and construction, and the appearance of the autonomous prefecture has undergone a basic change. It is hoped that the people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous prefecture will further strengthen unity, will implement the line, principles, and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC Congress, will enforce the Constitution and the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities, and will make new contributions toward speeding up the development of building economic and cultural work in light of regional and national characteristics and toward building our country into a socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. [Text] [HK271138 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 84]

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The eighth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this morning. At the full sessions held yesterday and today, the meeting unanimously approved regulations on formulating the order for local legislation, a number of regulations on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children, and regulations on food hygiene for food traders and hawkers and food-handlers in urban and rural trade fairs. Chairman Yan Kelun and Vice Chairman Li Lianbi presided at the meeting. Comrade Yan Kelun made a speech. [Excerpts] [HK020244 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Sep 84]

GOVERNMENT, COMMUNE SEPARATION--The regional meeting to report on the work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments, which closed yesterday, urged various localities to strengthen leadership and try their best to complete the work of establishing township governments throughout the region by the end of this year. Since October 1982, experiments have been carried out in some prefectures, cities, and counties of the region on separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments. Up to the present, 39 communes in the region have completed the work of separating government administration from commune management. In addition, 8 districts, 76 townships, 1 minority nationality township, 1 town, and 570 villagers' committees have been established. [Text] [HK041230 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Sep 84]

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BRIEF HISTORY OF MORTAR DEVELOPMENT

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 4, 1983 pp 6-8

[Article by Deng Quanfu [6772 0356 4395]: "The Origins and Development of Mortars"]

[Text] The mortar is an artillery piece that appeared in the early years of this century, and for the past few decades the mortar has continued to be one of the chief pieces of arms equipment for all countries.

#### The Mortar in Its First Battlefield

Use of the mortar in warfare began in the 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War, which was a war fought for power and profit between Japan and Russia and carried out on Chinese soil. In an early period of the conflict Japanese troops lay siege to the mouth of Russian occupied Lushun [Port Arthur] and used engineers to dig trenches and build up ramparts, closing in on the Russian fortress. There was no way that the Russian long range cannon could fire on the Japanese army that was so close to them, and light weapons were not powerful enough. Then the Russians mounted a 47-mm naval mortar on a kind of wheeled gun carriage and fired a long tailed form of over-caliber artillery shell at a large angle of elevation (weight of the shell 11.5 kg, the shell body packed with 6 kg of explosive, as shown in Figure 1), which effectively killed and wounded the Japanese troops in trenches. This was the first known "mortar" and mortar shell.

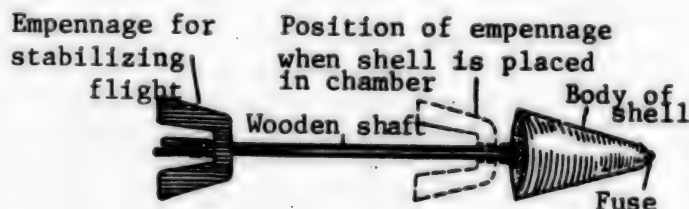


Figure 1. Over-caliber Long-tailed Type Mortar Shell

#### Developments that Drew Attention

The structure and form of the mortar resemble the old-style, cart-mounted "cannon" mortar and may be said to have developed from it. Early mortars were

rather heavy and of small caliber. They were not powerful and could only be used for close fighting and defense, and were not yet respected by the various countries. During the early period of World War I, troops of the German army had a few pieces. After the war broke out and both sides had deployed their troops and fortifications had been constructed, the distances between the opposing positions became closer and closer as the fighting progressed. Fighting personnel became more and more concealed, and no one dared rashly engage in battle. At this time the infantry needed a kind of close-range support fire, and thus a mortar with a greatly curved trajectory that could make full use of firepower at close range emerged as the times required.

The mortars of those early times all used over-caliber shells. When loading one put only the rear portion into the chamber, the body of the shell remaining outside. Its initial speed was low, its accuracy deficient, and its range only a few hundred meters. However, because of the mortar's curved trajectory as well as a certain explosive and casualty-inflicting power, and its suitability for being carried into battle by infantry in complicated terrain, no other gun could match it. Figure 2 shows the World War II period Russian "li-hao-lin [2621 6275 2651]" spigot mortar and mortar shell.



Figure 2. "Li-hao-lin" Mortar and Over-caliber Mortar Shell

#### Two Breakthroughs in Technical Performance

Mortar technology has constantly matured in keeping with the requirements of warfare and with science and technology. Toward the end of World War I the weight of mortars greatly decreased, and at the same time there appeared chamber diameter shells, typical of which weapons was the British 1918 model "si-tao-ke-si [2448 7118 0344 0674]" type 81-mm mortar (Figure 3). This weapon was composed of three components: the body, the stand and the base. It used chamber diameter shells, the primary powder cartridge was loaded within the rear tube, and the appended powder pouch was tied around the nozzle of the rear tube; the shell and appended powder pouch were loaded together from the mouth of the weapon and slid toward the weapon's chamber base on deadweight. When they touched the chamber base and struck the pin, the shell was propelled out of the weapon's mouth. Figure 4 is a diagram of the structure of the explosive of a typical mortar shell.



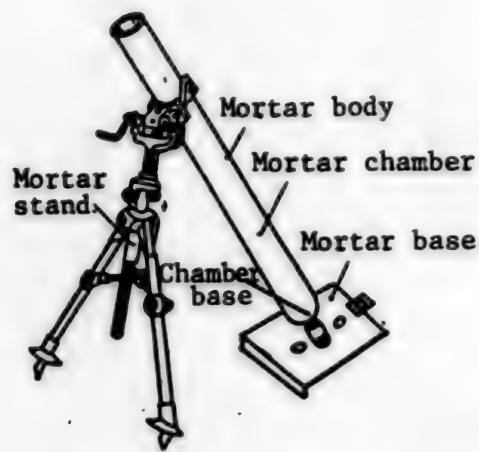


Figure 3. British 1918 Model "Si-tao-ke-si" Type 81 mm Mortar

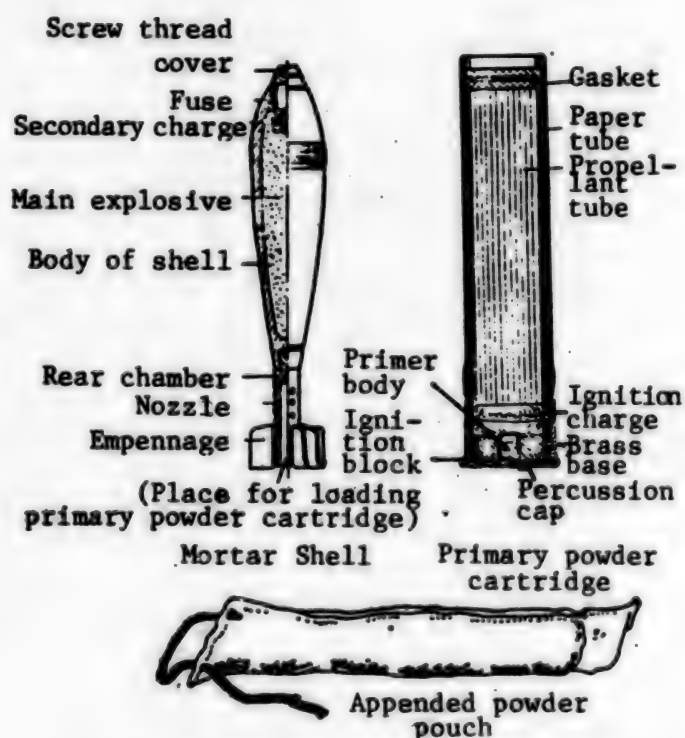


Figure 4. Typical Mortar Shell and Primary and Secondary Charges

After the appearance of the British 1918 model "si-tao-ke-si" type 81-mm mortar it was immediately taken as a standard by the countries of the world for the installation of new mortars. In 1927, France carried forward the strong points of the British mortar and discarded the weakness of the rigid connection between the body of the mortar and the mortar stand and made use

of a buffer. This then was the French si-tao-ke-si-Blanc special model 81-mm mortar. The construction of this mortar provided the basic characteristics for the modern mortar.

The mortar has the three great characteristics of curved trajectory and virtual absence of a blind angle for firing, light weight and good maneuverability, and relatively simple service and operation. Therefore, all countries have adopted it. Not long after World War II the numbers of mortars far exceeded other types of artillery in infantry divisions and had become a weapon infantry could not be without.

#### The Short-lived Large Bore Mortars

Experience during World War II showed that use of medium and small bore mortars was insufficient to destroy the enemy's strong defense fortifications. Therefore, some countries made large bore mortars, and large bore mortars the likes of 160- and 240-mm appeared. Figure 5 shows the Soviet 1953 model 240-mm mortar, total combat weight of which was 4,150 kg, greatest range was 9,700 meters, and the shell weighed 130 kg. This gun could also fire nuclear ammunition.

The barrel of large bore mortars was long and their shells were heavy. It was inconvenient to load them from the front of the barrel, therefore, they were changed to rear loading. From this time on, the structures of the guns became more complicated and their weight increased. In order to develop the power of the large bore mortars and improve their maneuverability, some countries adopted several measures, among them self-propelled mortars or with tractors to tow them, and using reciprocating units, etc. After much effort, and although the weight of the mortars was much less than that of other artillery pieces, they had already lost the basic advantages of medium and small mortars. Therefore, large bore mortars have not been well received by any country, and have gradually fallen into disuse. Currently outfitted mortars have a caliber of 120 mm and less.



Figure 5. Soviet 1953 Model 240-mm Mortar

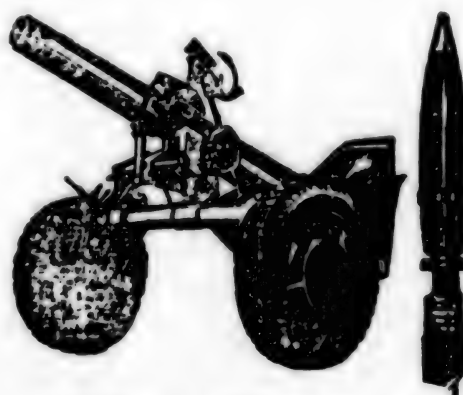


Figure 6. French RT61 Model 120-mm Rifled Mortar

## The Flourishing Mortar

Development of the mortar has been extremely quick, and regardless of quantity or variety and type, they are outstanding among artillery. Just to speak of medium and small systems of mortars there are the 51-, 60-, 76-, 81-, 82-, 100-, 107- and 120-mm, the majority of which can be carried by men or on horseback. There are also those that are self-propelled or towed.

After World War II, fully aware of the prerequisite of maintaining the power of artillery, all countries worked to lessen mortar weight and improve maneuverability. With 81- and 82-mm mortars as an example, total mortar weight in the 1950's was from 50-60 kg, and after the 1960's that was reduced to about 40 kg. As with the French 1960's equipment M61L model 81-mm mortar in comparison with the old style M44 model 81-mm mortar, the weight was reduced from 59.7 kg to 41.5 kg, and the greatest range for firing the same high-explosive shell was raised from 3,400 meters to 5,000 meters; the latest British equipment L9A1 model 51-mm mortar weighs only 6.275 kg and the range is nearly 1,000 meters. Compared with the old MK II model of the same caliber, weight has been reduced by one-third and the range has been doubled.

Speaking of range, current levels are: nearly 1,000 meters for 51-mm caliber, 2,500 meters for 60-mm, 4,500 for 81- and 82-mm, 5,500 to 6,500 for 107- and 120-mm. If one is firing long range high-explosive shells or extended range rocket shells, then the range may be greatly increased. As with the newly developed two kinds of French self-propelled mortars ERC model 60-mm and EMC model 81-mm, their ranges when using long range shells reach 5,000 and 6,500 meters respectively. When the French RT 61 model 120-mm rifled mortar (see Figure 6) fires PRPA type extended range rocket shells, the range can reach 13,000 meters, nearly the range of the average 105-mm howitzer but with only about one-third the weight of the howitzer.

In order to implement automation of fire control, some countries have even outfitted mortars with laser rangefinders and small-scale trajectory calculators, which within a second can calculate target distance, position, flight time for the shell, as well as the highest point of trajectory, accurately and effectively taking care of firing.

Some countries have implemented multipurpose mortars in order to simplify caliber systems. Providing dual-use mortars with curved and flat trajectories (see Figure 7), this kind of mortar can both strike hidden targets with curved trajectory and can use antitank shells to directly aim at tanks. They have even manufactured mortars that combine the mortar with the howitzer. As revealed in the Soviet JOURNAL OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (1983.1), motorized elements of the Soviet army have already begun to be equipped with a completely new mortar—an 82-mm automatic mortar, an automatic repeating fire machine cannon that can both aim and fire indirectly and can aim and fire directly. It may be used to inflict casualties with effective strength, as well as to destroy weapons and fortifications. Some artillery specialists believe that the emergence of automatic mortars will be a new development in the history of mortar development.

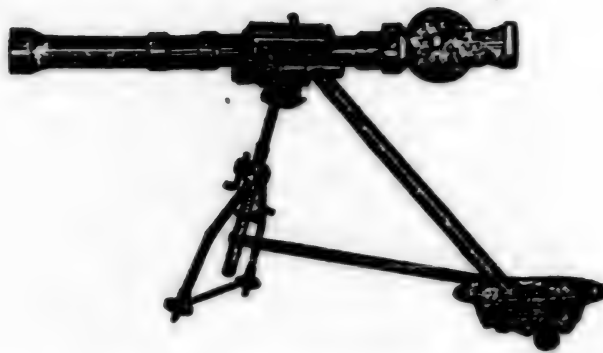


Figure 7. Curved and Flat Tire Dual-use Mortar

From now on, countries will not only constantly improve the structure and explosives of mortars, using new techniques and materials, but will also seek new points of expansion at the fringes of the various weapons. Advancing with science and technology, completely new mortars will be born.

12586

CSO: 4005/515



REPORT DETAILS JAPAN'S 1983 INVESTMENT IN TAIWAN

OW281233 Taipei CNA in English 1004 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Aug (CNA)--Japan's direct investment in the Republic of China totaled U.S. dollar 103 million in fiscal 1983, an increase of 46.60 percent over the previous fiscal year, according to a Ministry of Finance report.

In fiscal 1983, which ended 31 March this year, Japanese entrepreneurs made investment in the Republic of China in 92 separate cases, up by 29.34 percent.

Altogether U.S. dollar 55 million was invested in the Republic of China by Japanese businesses in 65 separate cases in fiscal 1982, the report shows.

The Japanese investment in the Republic of China in fiscal 1983 represented 1.3 percent of the total direct overseas investment the island nation made in the same year.

The Republic of China's 1.3 percent share shows an increase of 0.5 percent over that of the previous fiscal year.

As a result, the cumulative total of Japanese investment in the Republic of China since fiscal 1951 ran up to U.S. dollar 582 million, representing 0.9 percent of the worldwide accumulation.

The cumulative total of direct overseas investment approved or registered as of the end of fiscal 1983 reached U.S. dollar 61,276 million. The top three countries where direct investment was made were the United States (U.S. dollar 16,535 million), Indonesia (U.S. dollar 7,641 million) and Brazil (U.S. dollar 3,955 million).

Only countries with a cumulative total investment of U.S. dollar 100 million or over were listed in the Ministry of Finance report.

A total 43 countries and regions, including the Republic of China, were on the list. The Chinese mainland, where the cumulative total of direct Japanese investment was below U.S. dollar 100 million, was not listed.

CONTRACT FOR PRC'S DAYA BAY NUCLEAR PLANT READY NEXT MONTH

HK311410 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The contract to build a nuclear power plant at Daya Bay will be ready next month. The news was given today by China's Energy Chief Peng Shilu, who also revealed that preparations for the site are 2 months ahead of schedule. John Cookson again:

[Begin recording] The contract to build the plant will be signed in October by the Guangzhou Government and the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Company, a subsidiary of China Light and Power, headed by Lord Kadoorie. The agreement marks the end of year-long negotiations between 10 working groups involving more than a hundred representatives. And when Daya Bay goes on stream in the 1990's Hong Kong customers are expected to buy 70 percent of its electricity. Mr Peng revealed that some site-clearance was 2 months ahead of schedule, as were roads to and from the site.

Now, in addition to the joint venture, only three other main contracts still have to be finalized. They include an equipment contract for the twin 900-megawatt reactors, the generators and steam turbine, and the civil design. [End recording]

CSO: 4000/451

YAO GUANG HEADS DIPLOMAT GROUP TO ZHUHAI

HK020738 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 1

[Long-distance phone call from Correspondent Ssutu Yuan: "Yao Guang Leads Group to See the New Face of Zhuhai"]

[Text] Zhuhai, 2 Sep--A group of more than 70 Chinese diplomats stationed abroad, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Yao Guang, concludes its visit of inspection to Zhuhai this afternoon.

Yao Guang, who was formerly head of the Chinese panel at the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future, smiled without replying when asked by reporters about the Hong Kong issue.

The members of this group included Chinese ambassadors and counsellors to over 30 countries including Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Tanzania and Pakistan, together with delegates to the United Nations.

After leaving Beijing, they came south to Guangdong where they first visited the Zhujiang Delta counties of Dongguan, Shiji and Zhongshan. They arrived in Zhuhai yesterday and stayed in the Shijingshan tourist center.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the group held a forum with responsible persons of Zhuhai City, at which Mayor Liang Guangda outlined the development of the city. The two sides also exchanged views on special economic zones.

During the forum, which lasted more than 1 hour, Liang Guangda introduced to the diplomats a number of large projects Zhuhai is currently preparing to build:

1. In cooperation with the Chia Hau group of Hong Kong, a comprehensive deepwater warf will be built at Jiuzhou harbor. This project, requiring investment of \$60 million, will be completed in 1986. The money will be loaned by 10 banks. In addition preparations are underway for dredging an 18-kilometer direct waterway to Hong Kong, so as to improve communications between the two places.

2. A medium-size international airport costing \$70 to \$80 million will be built. It is hoped to have this in use in 1986. A route to Macao will also be provided [as published].

3. High-speed highways will be constructed. First, a four-lane direct highway to Guangzhou will be built. It is expected to complete this in 1 year.
4. Invest 100 to 200 million yuan in solving the power supply problem, to ensure that for 10 years at least, foreign-investment enterprises will not encounter power supply difficulties.
5. Solve the telecommunications problem. At the end of this month, Zhuhai will have 2,500 to 3,000 direct-dial telephones to Hong Kong, Macao, and Guangzhou. Next year the number of direct-dial phones will increase to 17,000. In addition Japanese facsimile equipment will be imported, so that each unit can have facsimile services.
6. The city will strive to complete next year infrastructural engineering for water and power supplies, telecommunications, gas, sewage, flood drainage, and roads, including levelling the ground. It is estimated that this work will require an investment of 100 to 120 million yuan per square kilometer.
7. Build more standard factory buildings up to international standards.

Liang Guangda also revealed that up to August of this year Zhuhai has attracted more than \$150 million in foreign investment. Total investment for the projects already approved amounts to \$600 million. With regard to future investment and capital return, Zhuhai plans next year and the year after to invest 1 billion yuan, to be used among other things in building an investment environment and on industrial projects; and it will start to gradually get a return on the capital after 1987. Efforts will be made to recover all the capital in 5 to 7 years.

CSO: 4005/875



ZHOU NAN PROMOTED VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

HK060207 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Sep 84 p 1

["Special dispatch" from Beijing: "Zhou Nan Promoted to Vice Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Zhou Nan, who is in charge of the Chinese panel at the Sino-British talks, was recently promoted to deputy foreign minister.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, revealed this today. Zhou Nan was promoted during the structural reforms in the State Council. Obviously he is viewed as meeting the "four transformations" criteria of "younger, revolutionized, better educated, and more professionally competent," and has been selected on that account as a new-generation leader in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Before the talks started today, Zhou Nan said that "people feel mentally refreshed when something good happens." Apart from hinting at "something good" in the imminent conclusion of the Sino-British talks, these words may also have had a special significance for himself.

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